JUVENILE COURT

BY JUDGE E. G. GOWANS.

the public press as educator of the people and having been a teacher for any years I cannot resist the temptation to try to teach something in the space which has been placed at my dis-

juvenile court as an integral part system of jurisprudence and as werful factor in juvenile betterhas passed the experimental Wherever it has been intellitried, it has demonstrated its ight to exist. The workers in the juvenile court of this city, if I may e allowed to here speak for them, have

aboved assiduously to bring their wor standard that would meet intenpublic recognition and appreciaWe have sought to avoid the
letty which would humiliate the
rive or gratify the seeker after
lety. And yet we have not hestlet press when conditions in our
ment demanded such a course,
fille of necessity we have has to
out, study, and apply remedies
out, study, and apply remedies
to do anything in a large way
of the line of prevention, which is
such superior to cure, that we
do our best to search out causes—
eners of delinquency. No matter canses of delinquency. No matter urgent has been the need for rem-s, that has not prevented us from g this other more fundamental

CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY.

First among causes should be men-dened unsatisfactory homes. These are homes broken up by the entrance of one or more of three D's—Death, Norce and Desertion—homes in which here is no proper home influence; omes not presided over by a strong nanty man, and a loving-womantly woman. Children deprived of these attenances are indeed not getting a fair an. Children deprived of these ences are indeed not getting a fair in the world. There are other is not so broken up, that are nevless very unsatisfactory on act of the vicious habits of the fator mother, or both. Sometimes viciousness takes the form of an arealistic teners, which haves viciousness takes the form of an outrollable temper which leaves no in for natural parental affection, atimes a desire on the part of the er to actually teach his boy bad es, sometimes alcoholism with all a damning sequellae, and at other is the viciousness of indifference. is almost as bad as the other

there are unsatisfactory homes because the parents in them have no appreciation of the duties and ponsibilities of parenthood and have may be good in a passive sort of way, inoffensive, easy-going, desirous that their children shall do the right thing and yet because of their utter lack of preparation for parenthood they have specially in each light way. eeded in establishing most unsatisactory homes. They have no know-edge of child development, no ap-reciation of the influence of perfect nutrition, no knowledge of the laws of health, or their application- especially to children, and no appreciation of the to enduren, and no appreciation of the nower of the home as the great unit of civilization. Other causes are the extremes of poverty and wealth—poverty with its hardships, privations, and child-labor; and wealth with its arrogance and fideness; the use of tobacco and intoxicants, the theaters, reading viden literature Leafing interest. ing vicious literature, loafing, inherent disposition to idleness, lawlessness, gang formation, and evil associations. Now while I have enumerated a large number of causes, they are all insig-nificant as compared with the one first namely unsatisfactory homes A great many of these other causes could well be ignored if every home in the land were a satisfactory from in the land were a satisfactory one. For example, there are very few cases of truancy or malicious mischief on the part of children from satisfactory homes. There are no children on the streets at night from such homes. The parents in such homes co-operate heartily with the court and probation officers in the adof little difficulties, which

street in producing delinquency. Nearly all of the smoking, loading, use of bad language and violation of the truancy law can be traced to street influence, but the children of satisfacture.

say again, that the unsatisfactory home is the great cause of delinquency. In the few cases where the parents themselves are not either directly or indirectly against the same and the same are not either directly or indirectly against the same are not either directly or indirectly against the same against the s indirectly responsible, it will be found that some adult has contributed to the child's delinquency. It may be the man who sells tobacco to boys or the proprietor of a cigar stand who with apparent innocence is teaching boys to gamble through their being permitted to play the slot machines, or the liquor

tutions. We cannot in view of such evidence ignore the influence of heredity in the production of delinquency. In considering this subject, however, it must not be forgotten that in most cases assumed to be the results of herditary causes the wrong tendency is due to an unconscious imitation of the must not be forgotten that in most cases assumed to be the results of herditary causes the wrong tendency is due to an unconscious imitation of the most familiar elements of the child's gnyironment, and to determine just what is due to heredity and what to environment in the case of any particular child is a most difficult problem. I have been in the habit of charging about nine-tenths to environment and one-tenth to heredity. Now, whether that is at all accurate or not has the advantage of forcing upon us the duty

ing the conditions that exist and after a thorough investigation report as to the suitableness of the home or if it is probable that it can be made satisfactors of the suitableness of the home or if it is probable that it can be made satisfactors.

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OFFICERS OF JUVENILE COURT INTERVIEWING BOYS AND GIRLS.

dealer who lets a boy have a bottle of j of doing our best to improve the wine on presentation of a note which he knows the boy wrote himself, or a junk dealer who encourages a boy to bring junk, no matter where he gets it, or the man who buys sacks from boys only to find that they had been stolen from his own back yard, or the man who employs a boy of school age without insisting that the boy have a certificate of exemption from the su-perintendent of schools, or any one of the numerous other ways in which adults are contributing to delinquency, but it will be found that there is an

adult in the case. Space will not permit of more than a mention of the influence of the exam-ples set by men and women of loose ilves; that of the yellow press in giv-ing place to all the revolting details of crime and criminal trials, especially those cases of murder where the un-written law is plead as the justification; that of the cheap shows and then posters which make such indelible im-pression on the mind of youth by their ndecent and brutal suggestions.

In all of these causes it will be ob

whose that we are dealing with the child's environment, but it must not be presumed for that reason that no importance is to be attached to heredi-ty as a cause of delinquency. Un-questionably there are children who the victims of inherited criminal tendency. A careful study of the antecedents of 45 criminals revealed the following conditions: 95 per cent were the subjects of nervous disease, 62 per cent were the subjects of nervous disease, 62 per cent were victims of alcoholism: 47 cent were victims of alcoholism; 47 per cent showed violent mental disease, and 20 per cent showed general mental backwardness. These 45 were of course

vironment.

Now what is to be done? To merely point out causes without indicating the remedy would be as foolish as for the physician to spend his whole time and energy in making a diagnosis and then with great dignity tell the patient's sorrowing friends what is the matter without telling them what for do ter without telling them what to do. If it be granted that the most preg-nant cause of juvenile delinquency is unsatisfactory homes, then one thing is clear-those homes must be im-

ture are concerned, they can be improved by creating and working to a new ideal in education which holds that home building is the essential thing—the big thing in life. If education is to prepare for life it must prepare for homebuilding and parenthood. Get away from the old idea of the classical course in the high school only 5 per cent of the high school pupils go beyond that work educationally anyway. Let the high school adapt its instructions to the needs of the 95 per ture are concerned, they can be imstructions to the needs of the 95 per cent who never go further.

But whatever is done for the home of

the future there must be something done to improve the unsatisfactory homes that already exist. That is the work which the juvenile court is trying to do. We must supplement the home. In these cases when improvement can be must written to redical. be made without resorting to radical means we advise parents what to do. We try to make the child feel that we are his friend and that in order to be his true friend, we must sustain his father and mother in the proper use of their authority in dealing with him. Probation officers visit the home notParents get offended and characterize our work as an interference without warrant, forgetting the fact that we never investigate a case unless a complaint has been filed by some one, thinking too that we are taking the initiative in the matter, and that they are able to manage their own children without our assistance. The majority of parents, however, co-operate heartily with us, rendering all the assistance their and the control of their and their assistance. they can.

Concerning adults who have guilty of contributing to the delin-quency of children, we have warned offenders and if the offense has been repeated we have filed charges against them in the justices' courts and pushed the prosecution with considerable vigor.

In view of the conditions which exist and the work we have already done we feel that we are entitled to the help and co-operation of the public generally. We expect the legislature, which is soon to convene, to more adequately provide for the conduct of the work; we expect the sympathy of every right-thinking man and woman in the community. man and woman in the community. We are making the improvement and strengthening of the unsatisfactory home the objective point in all our work and with the help that we feel we have a right to expect we are hopeful of doing effectual work in removing the greatest cause of juvenile delinquency. We are actuated by the desire to make good citizens of the boys and girls who are not getting a "fair deal" in the world. Ours is a campaign for childhood. Boys and girls are at stake. Shall they become desirable or undesirable citizens? Shall the state be more exercised about its material possessions and those of its citizens than about its

than about

of its citizens

devote more care to the settlement of a case involving money than to that of one involving the future of a or a girl? Or shall we be rational and farseeing in this matter, recognizing that the state is under as great obligation to seek out causes and prevent crime as it is to discover causes and prevent disease?

MEASURING MINUTE DISTANCES

The sensitiveness of the human organism is gross, indeed, compared with that of the marvelous machines man has made.

A photographic plate, coupled with a telescope, discovers millions of stars

a telescope, discovers millions of stars whose light the retina of the eye does not appreciate; the microphone makes the inaudible tread of a fly sound like the tramp of cavalrymen.

The human heat sense cannot realize a difference of temperature beyond one-fifth of a degree; but the barometer, an instrument 200,000 times as sensitive as the skin, notes a difference of a millionth of a degree. A galvan meter flexes its finger at a curgalvan meter flexes its finger at a cur-rent generated by simply deforming a drop of mercury so as to press it out of a spherical shape into that of an

The amount of work done by the wink of an eye equals 100,000,000,000 of the winks marked on the scale of a delicate instrument; but even this performance is surpassed by the "coherers" of Branley of Paris, by which the Hertz waves of wireless telegraphy are caught in their pulsings through

space.

The range of impressions which we get from lifting an object is exceedingly small: an ordinary chemist's balance is some million times as sensitive and weighs down the 200th part of a milligram. Without such instruments as these we should know far less about the world than they place within our reach. They make it evident that our sense organs give us redent that our sense organs give us re-ports of but a comparatively small number of comparatively gross stim-ull.—Tit-Bits.

THE DECLINE IN MOTORING.

What we are concerned to discover is what causes underlie the practical decline in motoring. Have the general

CURED TO STAY CURED

How a Salt Lake City Citizen Found Complete Freedom from Kidney Troubles.

If you suffer from backache-From urinary disorders— From any disease of the kidneys, Be cured to stay cured.

Doan's Kidney Pills make lasting

Sait Lake City people testify. Here's one case of it: K. Searle, living at 235 Third West South St., Salt Lake City, Utah, says:
"I cannot speak too highly of Doan's
Kidney Pills, as they proved of great
benefit to me. For a long time I suffered from a deranged condition of my kidneys. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills so highly recommended I procured a box at the F. J. Hill Drug Co. They regulated the action of my kidneys, and all annoying symptoms arising from a disordered condition of these organs." (From statement given July (From statement given July

CURED TO STAY CURED. On Sept. 17, 1907, Mr. Searle con firmed the above statement, saying "What I said concerning Doan's Kid-ney Pills in my previous statement was true, I cannot at this time praise them too highly. The cure they af-fected proved permanent, and I can conscientiously recommend this remedy to others."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United Remember the name-Doan's-and

stagnation of national trade and the depreciation of invested capital been the root of the trouble? Or is it the cost of motoring, caused by unsatisfactory drivers, driving mishaps, police traps, or the discomfort, danger and annoyance created by all three?—Motoring Illustrated.

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Licensed Embalmers. Burial cases, Caskets, Robes, Linings and Casket Hardware.

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ALWAYS OPEN ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.

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Any kind of a rig you desire can be furnished.

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Proprietors

People Know

Why not pat-

ronize home

enterprise

and spend

your money

where you

get your



ioner's worth.

When a firm has been in your vicinty as long as we have, your know omething about that firm. Don't you? We have been here for years and we

expect to stay right here.

We expect to make some profit, of course, that's what we are here for; but we wou't sell you one thing below cost and make it on something else,

People put a worm on a hook and call it a 'bait.'

Some dealers not merchandise on the hook and call

Some dealers put merchandise on the hook and call is a "leader." A 'leader" i a bait" and a bait" is a "leader." is a "leader."

We won't bait you on "leaders" and make you pay for other things in order to regain the profit lost on

buy the goods you want right here and at reasonable prices?

When you buy goods away from home you pay your money and take your choice.

your money and take your choice.

The other fellow gets your money and if you don't like what you get, what are you going to do? Keep it, that's all.

If you buy goods from us that are not as we represent them, bring them back and we'll replace them or refund your money.

No firm dealing in goods of inferior quality ever makes this offer. We make it because we know our goods are first-class and we want you to feel that an article is good when we say so.

In the city, rent is high; water-tax, electric light, expensive clerk hire—all have to be paid, and you help pay it when you trade there.

Doesn't it stand to reason that we can make you better prices when we avoid that expense? Ever

better prices when we avoid that expense? Ever think of it that way?

We buy good as cheap and get as big a cash discount as any competitors. We carry everything usually found in a first-class general store and if you want something we haven't in stock we will be pleased to get it for you.

F. A. Cooper's Big Department Store West Jordan, Utah

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SANDY CITY, UTAH.

SANDY'S LEADING **MERCHANTS**

And the most up-to-date department store in Salt Lake County.

UR mens' department of clothing and gents furnishing is meeting with success and is all that could be desired.

We make a specialty of good servicable shoes and warrant every pair. Our prices are from 10 to 20 per cent lower than the average shoe store, Once you try our warranted shoes. you will always buy them.

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The volume of business we do in fancy and staple groceries speaks more than we can say of this department. Hay, grain and produce are other lines of which our customers can be sup-

Our meat market carries the choicest of fresh and cured meats and poultry.

One price and courteous treatment to all! C, C. CRAPO, - - Manager.

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Pasadena California New Years Day

This beautiful little city affords the visitor many pleasures which are impossible in a cold climate because its summer all winter there. Reach-

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ASK THE AGENT. 169 MAIN ST. T. C. Peck, G. P. A. J. H. Manderfield, D. P. A.

Utah's Greatest Irrigation System. COVERING CAREY ACT IRRIGATED LANDS TEN YEAR PAYMENTS.

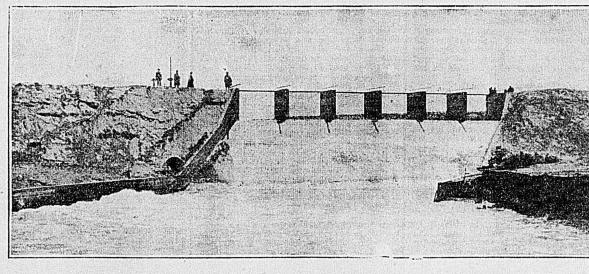
miles southwest of Salt Lake City on the main line of the Salt Lake Route there has recently been set aside by the state twenty thousand acres of the best bench land in Utah to be reclaimed under the "Carey Act." This land is located in the valley of the Sevier River, near the new town of Burtner, in Milard County,

Already a large number of homeseekers have taken advantage of this opportunity of securing good lands at a nominal cost, and it is a fair prediction that during the next three

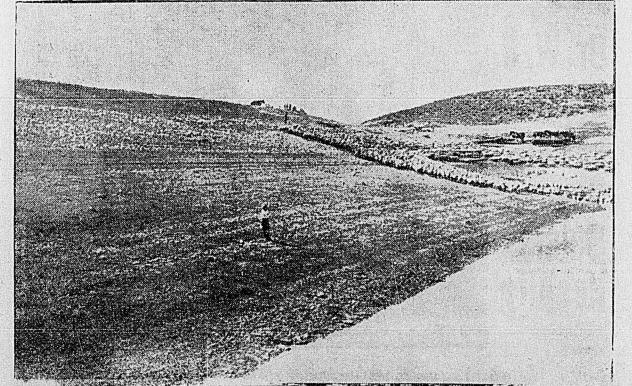
months hundreds of others will flock to this country to share in the reclamation of this land. All of the land under this segregation is being irrigated by water which is stored in the largest reservior in the State of Utah, known as

the Sevier Bridge Reservoir, situated

ONE hundred and thirty-five in Sanpete and Juab Counties. At this point a mammoth dam has been constructed at an expenditure of a large sum of money. This dam was completed during the past summer and is now storing an immense quantity of water. The construction of this dam is of the most modern type and character, being built under the supervision of eminent engineers to insure its safety and permanency. The height of this structure is 66 feet, being 764 feet wide on the west and 336 feet in width at the bottom. It is so situated that it can easily be raised and the capacity greatly increased. The present capacity of the reservoir approximately 90,000 acre feet, having an area of 2,790 acres and a drainage area of 3,986 square miles. The provisions made for the discharge tunnel and spillway by the engineers in designing and constructing the dam will permit of the washing out of all



SPILLWAY 120 FOOT CONCRETE SPILLWAY OF RIVERSIDE DIVERTING DAM.



UP-STREAM FALL OF SEVIER BRIDGE DAM, FORMING THE LARGEST RESERVOIR 'N UTAIL.

in any way endangering the safety river bed. A concrete gate well has or efficiency of the Seviere Bridge Dam also been provided at this point, and The overflow spillway was cut in steel gates have been put in plan to solid rock, its depth in this material control the water. being six feet on one side and about twenty on the other, and having a width of 120 feet. This wasteway will carry six feet in depth of water.

A discharge tunnel 8 feet high, 13 feet wide and about 425 feet long was cut in solid rock on a level with the bed of the stream for the purpose of drawing water from the reservoir during the irrigating season. The gates controlling the flow of the water are located near the middle of the tunnel. They are raised and lowered by hoisting apparatus that operates in a gate well. There are three of these gates, each being 31/2 feet wide total weight of 12 tons. They are set in concrete and are in charge of

The water, after being drawn the old channel of the river to a point near Burtner in Millard ing country. County, which is near the lands being reclaimed. At this point another arge dam has been constructed for the purpose of diverting the water and aising it to the level of these bench lands. The diverting dam is 800 feet long on the east side and has a

a keeper.

the reserviors on the stream without maximum height of 36 feet above the From this point the water is brought through what is known as

the Main Convey Canal, from which smaller canals distribute the water to the various parts of the land. The climate in this section of the country is suitable for most any sort

of agriculture, fruits, and grains of all kinds, flourishing most abundantly. The Burtner Irrigated Lands Company with offices at 623 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, are selling agents for these lands which are sold for \$40.50 per acre, including perpet.

ual water right. Under the provisions of the Carey by 8 feet in height, and having a Act the settler is allowed ten years in which to pay for the land, which must be considered a very favorable time limit.

Great activity is already apparent through the discharge tunnel, follows in this locality and thriving farms can be seen throughout the surround-

The Burtner Irrigated Lands Company have arranged for an excursion round trip rate of \$5.75 from Salt Lake City to Burtner, Utah every Tuesday and Friday evening, of which hundreds have taken advantage and